

**Audit of Timber Harvesting and Road Construction,
Maintenance, and Deactivation**

**Evans Forest Products, a Division of Louisiana-Pacific
Canada Engineered Wood Products Ltd.**

(Currently LP Engineered Wood Products Ltd.)

Tree Farm Licence 55



FPB/ARC/33

December 2000

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Report from the Board

A. Report from the Board

This is the Board's report on a compliance audit of Tree Farm Licence 55 (TFL 55) held by Evans Forest Products, a division of Louisiana-Pacific Canada Engineered Wood Products Ltd. (Evans-LP). TFL 55 is located in the Columbia Forest District and is managed by Evans-LP Malakwa Division. The licence area is located in the steep Columbia Mountains and is bordered on the west by the Columbia River and on the east by the Revelstoke/Golden Timber Supply Area boundary (see attached map).

The Report from the Auditor (Part C) provides further details on the location of TFL 55, the scope of the audit, and the audit findings. The Report from the Auditor is based on the audit procedures described in Part B¹.

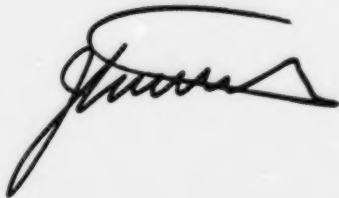
The audit examined Evans-LP's timber harvesting; road construction, maintenance and deactivation; and related operational plans, for the period of June 1, 1999 to June 9, 2000. The Board considered the Report from the Auditor, along with supporting audit evidence, and affirms the auditor's findings and conclusions.

Conclusions

Evans-LP's timber harvesting and road practices complied with Code requirements in all significant respects. The Board notes the high degree of compliance by Evans-LP in an operating area with steep terrain and high levels of precipitation, falling mostly as snow. The auditor advised the Board of the co-operation between the licensee and local heli-skiing operators, which led to several cutblocks being designed to provide skiing opportunities.

The identified instances of non-compliance were relatively few in number and minor in nature; therefore, they were not considered worthy of reporting.

The auditor informed the Board of a concern with placer mining operations within the TFL boundaries and the Board will consider this separately.



John Cuthbert
Acting Chair
December 15, 2000

¹ Part B of this document provides background information on the Board's audit program and the process followed by the Board in preparing its report.

**Forest Practices Board Compliance Audit
Process**

B. Forest Practices Board Compliance Audit Process

Background

The Forest Practices Board conducts audits of government's and agreement holder's compliance with the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* and regulations (the Code). The Board is given the authority to conduct these periodic independent audits by section 176 of the Act. Compliance audits examine forest planning and practices to determine whether or not they meet Code requirements.

The Board undertakes both "limited scope" and "full scope" compliance audits. A limited scope audit involves the examination of selected forest practices (e.g., roads, or timber harvesting, or silviculture) and the related operational planning activities. A full scope audit examines all operational planning activities and forest practices.

The Board determines how many audits it will conduct in a year, and what type of audits (limited or full scope), based on budget and other considerations. The Board audits agreement holders who have forest licences or other tenures under the *Forest Act* or the *Range Act*. The Board also audits government's Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP) which is administered by Ministry of Forests district offices. Selection of agreement holders and district SBFEPs for audit is done randomly, using a computer program, to ensure a fair, unbiased selection of auditees.

Audit Standards

Audits by the Forest Practices Board are conducted in accordance with the auditing standards developed by the Board. These standards are consistent with generally accepted auditing standards.

The audits determine compliance with the Code based on criteria derived from the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* and its related regulations. Audit criteria are established for the evaluation or measurement of each practice required by the Code. The criteria reflect judgments about the level of performance that constitutes compliance with each requirement.

The standards and procedures for compliance audits are described in the Board's *Compliance Audit Reference Manual*.

Audit Process

Conducting the Audit

Once the Board selects an audit and decides on the scope of the audit (limited scope or full scope), the staff and resources required to conduct the audit and the period covered by the audit are determined. Board staff also meet with the party being audited to discuss the logistics of the audit before commencing the work.

All the activities carried out during the period subject to audit are identified; for example, harvesting or replanting sites and building or deactivating road sections during the audit period. The items that make up each forest activity are referred to as a "population." For example, all sites harvested form the "timber harvesting population." All road sections constructed form the "road construction population." The populations are then sub-divided based on factors such as the characteristics of the sites and the potential severity of the consequences of non-compliance on the sites.

The most efficient means of obtaining information to conclude whether there is compliance with the Code is chosen for each population. Because of limited resources, sampling is usually relied upon to obtain audit evidence, rather than inspecting all activities.

Individual sites and forest practices within each population have different characteristics, such as the type of terrain or type of yarding. Each population is divided into distinct sub-populations on the basis of common characteristics (e.g., steep ground vs. flat ground). A separate sample is selected for each population (e.g., the cutblocks selected for auditing timber harvesting). Within each population, more audit effort (i.e., more audit sampling) is allocated to the sub-population where the risk of non-compliance is greater.

Audit work in the field includes assessments from helicopters and intensive ground procedures such as the measurement of specific features like road width. The audit teams generally spend two to three weeks in the field.

Evaluating the Results

The Board recognizes that compliance with the many requirements of the Code is more a matter of degree than absolute adherence. Determining compliance requires the exercise of professional judgment within the direction provided by the Board.

Auditors collect, analyze, interpret and document information to support the audit results. The audit team, composed of professionals and technical experts, first determines whether forest practices are in compliance with Code requirements. For those practices considered to not be in compliance, the audit team then evaluates the degree to which the practices are judged not in compliance. The significance of the non-compliance is determined based on a number of criteria including the magnitude of the event, the frequency of its occurrence, and the severity of the consequences.

As part of the assessment process, auditors categorize their findings into the following levels of compliance:

Compliance – where the auditor finds that practices meet Code requirements.

Not significant non-compliance – where the auditor, upon reaching a non-compliance conclusion, determines that a non-compliance event, or the accumulation and consequences of a number of non-compliance events, is not significant and is not considered worthy of reporting.

Significant non-compliance – where the auditor determines that the event or condition, or the accumulation and consequences of a number of non-compliance events or conditions, is significant and is considered worthy of reporting.

Significant breach – where the auditor finds that significant harm has occurred or is beginning to occur to persons or the environment as a result of the non-compliance. A significant breach can also result from the cumulative effect of a number of non-compliance events or conditions.

Identification of a possible significant breach requires the auditor to conduct tests to confirm whether or not there has been a breach. If it is determined that a significant breach has occurred, the auditor is required by the *Forest Practices Board Regulation* to immediately advise the Board, the party being audited, and the Ministers of Forests, Energy & Mines, and Environment, Lands & Parks.

Reporting

Based on the above evaluation, the auditor then prepares the "Report from the Auditor" for submission to the Board. The party being audited is given a draft of the report before it is submitted to the Board so that the party is fully aware of the findings. The party is also kept fully informed of the audit findings throughout the process, and is given opportunities to provide additional relevant information and to ensure the auditor has complete and correct information.

Once the auditor submits the report, the Board reviews it and determines whether any party or person is potentially adversely affected by the audit findings. If so, the party or person must be given an opportunity to make representations before the Board decides the matter and issues a final report to the public and government. The representations allow potentially adversely affected parties to present their views to the Board.

At the discretion of the Board, representations may be written or oral. The Board will generally offer written representations to potentially adversely affected parties, unless the circumstances strongly support the need for an oral hearing.

The Board then reviews both the report from the auditor and the representations before preparing its final report, which includes the Board's conclusions and, if appropriate, recommendations.

If the Board's conclusions or recommendations result in newly adversely affected parties or persons, additional representations would be required.

Once the representations have been completed, the report is finalized and released: first to the auditee and then to the public and government.

Report from the Auditor

C. Report from the Auditor

1.0 Introduction

As part of the Forest Practices Board's 2000 compliance audit program, Tree Farm Licence 55 (TFL 55) was selected for audit from the population of major licences within the Nelson Forest Region. TFL 55, held by Evans Forest Products, a Division of Louisiana-Pacific Canada Engineered Wood Products Ltd. (Evans-LP), was selected randomly and not on the basis of location or level of performance.

During and subsequent to the audit period, there have been several name changes to the company operating TFL 55. Evans Forest Products Ltd. held the license until November 30, 1999, at which time the company's assets were sold to Louisiana-Pacific Canada Engineered Wood Products Ltd.. Evans Forest Products Ltd., then became a distinct division of Louisiana-Pacific Canada Engineered Wood Products Ltd.. On November 1, 2000, the company name changed to LP Engineered Wood Products Ltd.

TFL 55 is located in the Columbia Forest District and is managed by Evans-LP Malakwa Division. The licence area extends south from the Mica townsite to approximately 90 kilometres north of the community of Revelstoke. The license area is located in the steep Columbia Mountains and is bordered on the west by the Columbia River and on the east by the Revelstoke/Golden Timber Supply Area boundary (see attached map).

TFL 55 has an allowable annual cut of 100,000 cubic metres, of which 16,091 cubic metres are allocated to the Ministry of Forests Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP).

2.0 Audit Scope

The audit examined Evans-LP's planning and field activities related to timber harvesting; road construction, maintenance and deactivation; and associated aspects of operational planning (including forest development plans' and silviculture prescriptions"). These activities were assessed for compliance with the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* and related regulations (the Code).

The period for which activities were examined was August 1, 1999, to August 25, 2000.

The activities carried out by Evans-LP during the audit period, and therefore subject to audit, were:

- harvesting of 13 cutblocks
- harvesting of 10 salvage area cutblocks
- preparing and obtaining approval of silviculture prescriptions for 11 cutblocks, of which 9 were harvested in the audit period
- construction of 8 road sections totaling 25.7 kilometres

- planning and layout of 5 road sections totaling 26.5 kilometres
- maintenance of approximately 200 kilometres of road, involving activities such as road surfacing and cleaning culverts and ditches
- maintenance of 14 bridges
- permanent and semi-permanent deactivation of 16 road sections totaling 39.4 kilometres

There were no bridges constructed within TFL 55 during the audit period.

Operations in the audit period were governed by the 1999 to 2004 Forest Development Plan and an associated major amendment to this plan.

Section 3.0 describes the audit of these activities and the audit results. The Board's audit reference manual, *Compliance Audit Reference Manual, Version 4.1, May 2000*, sets out the standards and procedures that were used to carry out this audit.

There are several placer miningⁱⁱⁱ sites located throughout the operating area of TFL 55, which are operated independently of Evans-LP. These sites, whether active or inactive, do not fall within the scope of this audit as they are not legislated through the Forest Practices Code. Therefore, any placer mining sites identified during the audit were not inspected. Evans-LP does not have any restoration obligations under the Code for these placer mining sites.

The audit did not examine SBFEP or placer mining activities in TFL 55.

3.0 Audit Findings

A. Planning and practices examined

The audit work on selected roads and cutblocks included ground-based procedures and assessments from the air using helicopters. Because of the small population sizes, we audited all or most of the items in each population. The audit examined:

- harvesting of 13 cutblocks
- harvesting of 10 salvage area cutblocks
- two cutblocks where harvesting activity had not commenced but the related silviculture prescriptions were approved during the audit period
- construction of 8 road sections totaling 25.7 kilometres
- planning and layout of three road sections totaling 14.3 kilometres, where construction activity had not commenced
- maintenance of approximately 200 kilometres of road
- maintenance of 12 bridges
- permanent and semi-permanent deactivation of 16 road sections totaling 39.4 kilometres

B. Findings

The audit found that Evans-LP's planning and field activities were in compliance, in all significant respects, with Code requirements for timber harvesting activities and road construction, maintenance and deactivation activities.

The audit did not identify any non-compliance items in the areas of road construction and deactivation. The instances of non-compliance in the areas of timber harvesting and road maintenance were few in number and minor in nature.

4.0 Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the timber harvesting and road construction, maintenance, and deactivation activities carried out by Evans Forest Products, a Division of Louisiana-Pacific Canada Engineered Wood Products Ltd., in Tree Farm Licence 55, from August 1, 1999, to August 25, 2000, were in compliance, in all significant respects, with the requirements of the Code as of August 2000.

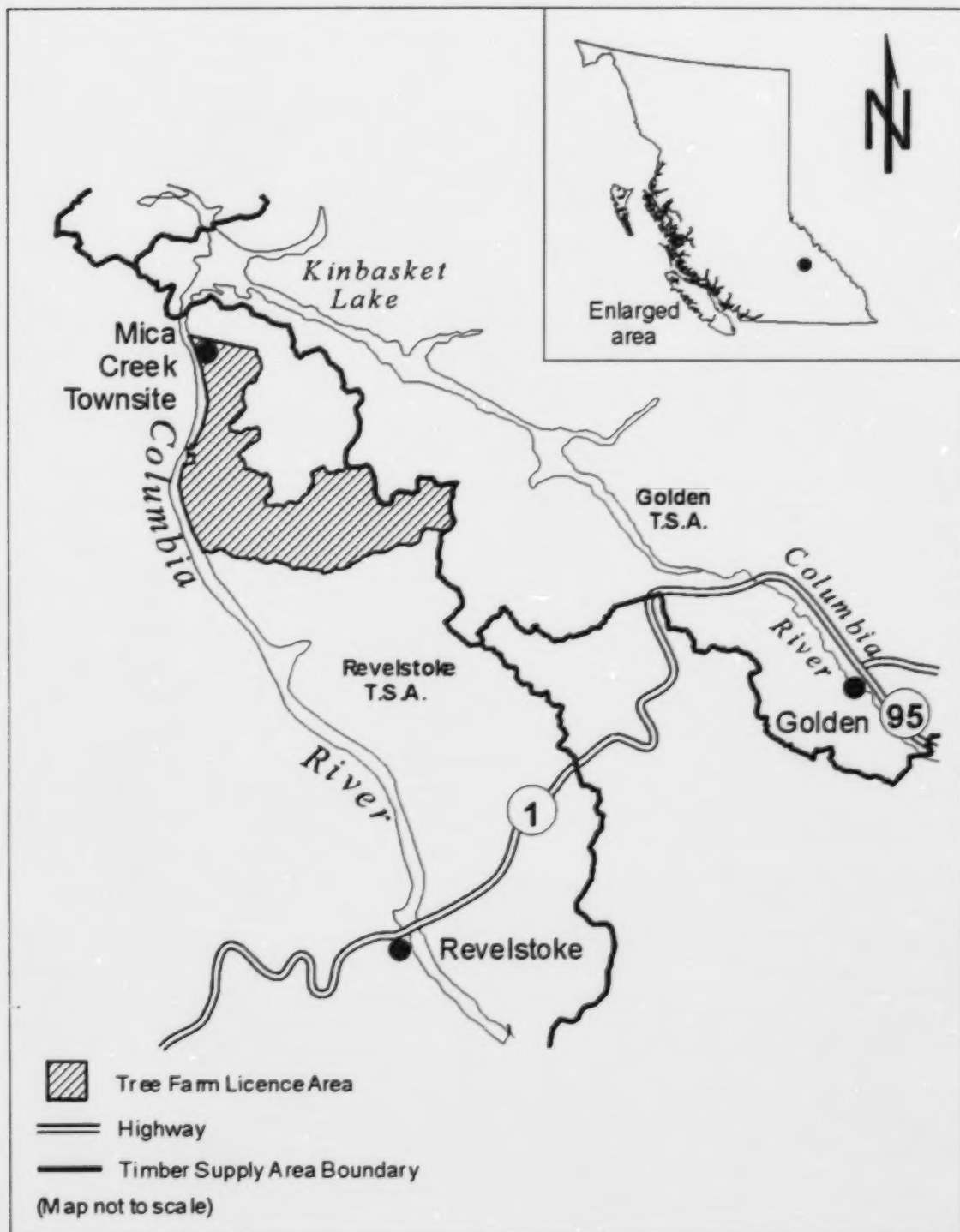
In reference to compliance, the term "in all significant respects" recognizes that there may be minor instances of non-compliance that either may not be detected by the audit, or that are detected but not considered worthy of inclusion in the audit report.

Sections 2 and 3 of this report from the auditor describe the basis of the audit work performed in reaching this opinion. The audit was conducted in accordance with the auditing standards of the Forest Practices Board. Such an audit includes examining sufficient road and timber harvesting practices to support an overall evaluation of compliance with the Code.



Christopher R. Mosher, CA
Auditor of Record
Victoria, British Columbia
November 15, 2000

Audit of Evans Forest Products Ltd. Tree Farm Licence 55



ⁱ A forest development plan is an operational plan that provides the public and government agencies with information about the location and scheduling of proposed roads and cutblocks for harvesting timber over a period of at least five years. The plan must specify measures that will be carried out to protect forest resources (including water, fisheries, and other forest resources). It must also illustrate and describe how objectives and strategies established in higher level plans, where they have been prepared, will be carried out. Site specific plans are required to be consistent with the forest development plan.

ⁱⁱ A silviculture prescription is a site specific operational plan that describes the forest management objectives for an area to be harvested (a cutblock). The silviculture prescriptions examined in the audit are required to describe the management activities proposed to maintain the inherent productivity of the site, accommodate all resource values, including biological diversity, and produce a free-growing stand capable of meeting stated management objectives. Silviculture prescriptions must be consistent with forest development plans that encompass the area to which the prescription applies.

ⁱⁱⁱ Placer mining activities take place almost exclusively in riparian areas close to the high-water mark of water bodies where placer minerals are concentrated as a result of the weathering of gold bearing rocks and redistribution by water.